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Let printers ink the fact unfurl
That you are on the turf.

WHITE OAKS EAGLE.

THE MAN
Who fears to spend a cent,
And never advances,
With little gain must be content
While others take the prize.

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WHITE OAKS, LINCOLN CO., NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1895.

WHOLE No. 528.

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IMMIGRATION BUREAU.

Max. Frost, Secretary of the New Mexico Immigration Bureau has got himself interviewed and relates many things about Lincoln County. The fact is that Mr. Frost, if he visited this County at all, saw very little of it and though he is paid a salary and expenses he seemed to care less about the resources of this part of the territory than for the money he derives from the office he holds. If the Bureau will send some capable man into this county; one who will keep his eyes open and who desires to learn the truth, and all of it, about the county of Lincoln he will go back to the Board with a whole book full of valuable information which will be useful in the work for which it was created and for which the tax payers of this and the other counties of New Mexico contribute.

This county has long since passed the period of the "Lincoln County war" of twenty years ago and also the point at which the condition and state of mind of the Mesquero Chief "Big Cow" is of interest and we have arrived at a condition where we think matters of more importance should engage the attention of the Immigration Bureau.

INFORMATION WANTED.

The present editor of the EAGLE has not had the long, continuous experience in the editorial harness of which many of his contemporaries can boast, but somehow he has acquired the habit of thinking that a newspaper ought to be conducted in the interests of its readers and the community which gives it support and not to gratify the personal vanities or enmities of the editor. It has occurred to the EAGLE that too much space is sometimes devoted to explanations and retorts which are purely personal to the writer and in which the public has little or no concern to the exclusion of matter of interest to readers and importance to the locality surrounding the office of the publication.

In view of our inexperience may we not inquire of the gentlemen of the press who have served long and continuously at the business as to whether or not we entertain the correct theory on this subject? We ask it is because there appear to be a few of our exchanges who are almost wholly devoted to personal matter when they, in other respects, are in the hands of able editors and could aid in building up their country and become a pleasure and a profit to their subscribers. What do the readers of a newspaper care about the personal friends or enemies of the editor? It seems to us an infliction on them to parade each week a record of the editor's piques, likes, dislikes and grievances.

STATEHOOD.

For several months past there has been very little published in the newspapers of the territory concerning statehood for New Mexico. This would seem to indicate that those who have been loudest and most active in their advocacy of present admission have become convinced that it would be better to defer the assumption of the responsibilities, expense and dangers incident to a state government. There has been much eloquence expended on this subject in favor of admission and many of our most prominent and brainy men have advocated such a step, but of late these appear to have changed their opinions as to it and the EAGLE is pleased to believe that the cause has been abandoned for the present. When the territory has reached a position which warrants its admission to the union of states we shall be found supporting the measure, but that position has not yet been reached. So let us remain a territory a while longer.

HOW TO PREVENT WARS.

The movement looking to a treaty of arbitration between the United States and France, suggests an agreement between the nations of the world for the creation of an International Court, to which might be submitted all questions of difference between nations and whose judgments should be final and accepted by all concerned. This would effectually prevent the possibility of a resort to arms in the adjustment of international disputes, because the nation which refused to abide by a judgment of the Court against it would have to fight the balance of the world in order to maintain its position, which none would care to do. A Court of this character would save many lives and the support of the immense armies kept constantly in the service of the nations of the world, and enable the men so engaged to enter the productive industries.

WANTED.

Negro District wants a teacher for the public school, term about six months. Lady, with experience, preferred. Salary commensurate with the times. Term begins September 1st, 1895.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Forty Years the Standard

VALUE OF BULLION.

In England the gold sovereign coin contains 113 grains of pure gold; the United States Eagle contains 232.2 grains; the gold Louis of France, 89.5 grains; the gold William of Holland, 93.5, &c. Now, in each of these countries the number of grains of gold contained in one of the coins named are worth exactly the coin less whatever charge the government may impose for minting or coining it. It is never worth any more nor any less, as bullion, than the value fixed by law, for the coin into which it enters. Therefore, gold bullion can never have any other value or price in the market than that which the law of the country where it is offered makes it worth by its coinage system. Nobody over heard of a gold coin being worth less or more than the statute prescribed for it and no one ever knew of gold bullion selling for more or less than its coin value deducting the mint charges.

The production of gold may largely increase or diminish, the cost of its production may be reduced or augmented by conditions or circumstances, which in articles of commerce would materially change their price in the markets, yet as the law of coinage definitely establishes and maintains the price of gold bullion, it does not and cannot change but remains the same. Gold bullion in any country is and always has been worth in the market exactly its coin value as regulated and defined by the laws of that country, never more nor less. It is therefore governed and controlled by the coin value while coin is controlled by law and never by the cost or price at which bullion might be held in the market in the absence of the laws for coining it into money.

Under the law of congress of 1792 the Eagle contained 217 1/2 grains of pure gold and up to 1834 247 1/2 grains of pure gold bullion would bring in the market exactly \$10 in coin less the charges for minting. From 1834 to 1837 232 grains pure gold bullion were worth \$10 less minting charges. Since 1837 232.2 pure gold have been worth that sum. So, for forty two years the bullion value of gold remained the same. It never varied until the law as to gold coin was altered when the bullion value changed to suit the change in the law. Subsequent to 1837 there has been no change in the laws relating to gold coinage and therefore none has occurred in the bullion value of gold. Bullion has never changed or varied in price except when the coinage laws have been altered and then only to correspond with the altered conditions of the law and so long as the coin value of gold remains as at present established by law the bullion value of gold must and will be the same.

Now we ask the Record to point to one scrap of evidence to show wherein the bullion value of gold has ever controlled or regulated, in any degree, the coin value of that metal. If you cannot show us evidence tending to such a conclusion favor us with just one line of logic which will lead us in that direction.

Our answer to one contemporary takes great comfort in publishing Proctor Knott's philippic against Secretary Carlisle for changing his opinion in regard to silver coinage.

Being unable to refute with argument the reasons given by Mr. Carlisle "for the faith that is in him," this Redoubtable statesman resorts to the tactics that once earned for him a transitory reputation and a deserved retirement from the public service.—*Roswell Record.*

Proctor Knott had no need to refute Mr. Carlisle's reasons, because the latter had already very ably refuted those reasons for being a gold standard advocate. Don't you think though that it is peculiar that after twenty years or more of defense of silver coinage, Mr. Carlisle should have changed his views so radically on the question of national finances because he happened to hold a cabinet office which he could not retain without changing his position on the question as he did? It may be all right, but at least it is a remarkable coincidence.

The EAGLE is not among those who pretend to think that all the ills which befall people, localities or the whole country, are attributable to the mistakes of our political enemies, nor that when our party is in power the bounteous harvests and general prosperity is entirely due to that fact. That the country can be and has been sometimes prosperous under Republican rule cannot be denied and that general depression and financial disturbances may occur under Democratic management is also true.

It is wrong to tax one class of citizens to build up the business of another, as proposed by the advocates of a protective tariff, and the country cannot realize its full measure of prosperity under such a system. But its resources are great, its people are active, enterprising and

strong and even unjust and unequal modes of taxation and mismanagement of administration cannot entirely obstruct the course of its people's advancement.

We are told that silver is too bulky for money. It may be for the millionaire. A man would not care to carry a few thousand dollars in silver around in his pocket. But the average man does not have a few thousand dollars to carry. He can manage to bear up even under all the silver he can get hold of. Was anybody ever known, however, to go about with their pockets stuffed with gold? Not much. The gold dollar is too small, it is a nuisance and \$5,000 in ten-dollar gold pieces would make a very uncomfortable weight.—*Eddy Independent.*

THE "IRRIGATOR."

Wm. H. Mullane has established *The Irrigator* at Hagerman, N. M., which we suppose, will receive the overflow from the *Eddy Current*, of which he is proprietor. The new paper is gotten up in the same style as the parent sheet and with a fair advertising patronage for a starter we wish it success.

THE HEALER.

Rev. Charles L. Bovard, of Albuquerque, has interviewed Francis Schlader, otherwise known as the "Healer" and because the latter says he is really Jesus Christ returned to earth the reverend gentleman pronounces him a lunatic. Well this is about as it was something more than eighteen hundred years ago with the Jews who thought Christ was an impostor and crucified him. It is now in order to inquire what form of death the Christians of today will inflict on Schlader.

THE ORGANS SHOULD CALL A HALT.

We observe with regret that the gold-bug organs in this section—especially those that are engaged in promoting the revised views of Secretary Smith on the silver question—are inclined to make a great to-do over the action of the democrats of Iowa on the silver question. While thus demonstrating the great growth of goldbuggery and republican financial doctrines on the root of the democratic vine, they ignore or belittle the fact that the great democratic states of Texas, Mississippi and Missouri—states that have been true to the democratic faith and the democratic party in season and out of season for thirty years—have resorted to democratic principles, and with a unanimity that has no parallel except in opposition to reconstruction have declared in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Compared with the action of these great democratic states, what significance has the declaration of the democrats of Iowa, a state that has never given a democratic majority in a national election since the war? It has been a standing joke with newspapers for years that there were but fifteen genuine democrats in Iowa. This exaggeration marked the truth of the situation. The democrats never had any showing in Iowa at all until the republicans proper alienated the republican prohibitionists.

The democrats have no chance there this year or the next. Why, then, should the organs which are engaged in preaching the revised views of Secretary Smith make a great fuss over the action of Iowa, which is naturally republican and ignore or belittle the action of three great states which are solidly democratic at all times?

Where will the democratic party, in the nature of things, expect to get electoral votes next year—in Iowa, or in Texas, Mississippi and Missouri? We advise the organs to go slow. They are not helping democratic harmony by advocating republican financial doctrine. Still less are they helping it by ignoring or belittling democratic action in the safe democratic states.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Mr. C. G. Strong, principal of the public schools at Anderson, Cal., says: "I have used Chamberlain's Pain Balm and have found it an excellent remedy for lameness and slight wounds."

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.....AT.....
ZIEGLER BROS. FOR NEXT 30 DAYS.

Our second annual clearing sale of all Spring and Summer Dress Goods will commence to-day. We propose to sell for the next thirty days all

LAWNS, SATEENS, DUCKS, DIMITIES, WHITE GOODS, PERCALES, LIGHT OUTING FLANNELS, ETC.

AT ACTUAL NEW YORK COST.

We have not very many summer goods left, but we do not believe in keeping them over for next season, so in order to close out the entire stock of these goods we will give our customers the benefit of our loss. When we tell you that they are all new and desirable staples, and all patterns from this season, we will guarantee you no better value anywhere and defy all competitors.

We also offer 50 pairs of fine **Ladies' Slippers**, new and stylish goods at \$1.25 a pair, former price \$2.50, as long as they last. Yours for low prices, **ZIEGLER BROS.**

A Sale of Merchandise To Be Remembered.

We want to reduce our stock, and will make the prices so low that you cannot help but buy. We have not space enough to quote prices, but on our entire stock of Summer Goods we will make a big cut. Although we have been selling at a very low margin in the past, we will

Cut on Prices So That Goods Will Go.

Cash is needed, and it will be to your benefit and our loss if you take the advantage offered.

Clothing, Underwear, Lawns, Millinery, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods

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